

REMARKS

Claims 1-7, 38, 45-48 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Thompson et al (U.S. PG Pub # 2002/0034656). According to the Examiner:

With respect to claims 1 and 2, Thompson teaches a cathode and an anode (Paragraph 25), and located there between, a light emitting layer (LEL) comprising a phosphorescent green light emitting material (Paragraph 46) and a host material for the light emitting material (Paragraph 26), and in a layer adjacent to the LEL on the anode side, an exciton blocking layer containing a compound having a hole mobility of at least $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and a triplet energy exceeding that of the green light emitting material of the LEL (Paragraphs 25 and 30). (Underlining supplied)

Applicants have thoroughly reviewed the Thompson reference and have been unable to find a disclosure of the claimed invention as required by 35 USC 102. Thompson is wholly silent on the subject of hole mobility whether in a layer on the anode side of the emitting layer or otherwise. A word search failed to uncover any reference in Thompson to "mobility". Further, no compounds could be found within the disclosure of Thompson in layers adjacent to the emitting layer on the anode side that appear to possess the claimed mobility. Applicants were also unable to find any clear disclosure of any relationship between a compound present in a layer on the anode side of the emitting layer and its triplet energy relationship to a green light emitting layer. It is therefore believed the rejection pursuant to 35 USC 102 is improper and should be withdrawn because the claimed invention is not identically disclosed, either expressly or by inherency.

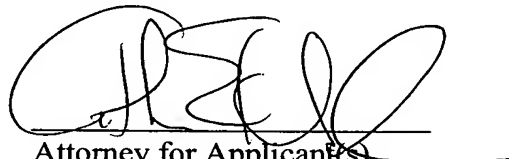
The remaining claim rejections are stated to depend on the same alleged teachings of Thompson and are likewise improper.

The Examiner relies on Matsuura, US 2003/0137239 as a secondary reference due to its disclosure of Applicants' TAPC compound in paragraph [0086] (used in Device 1-3.) It is noted that Matsuura also suggests MTDATA in that same list. Compound 3-21 in the working Example of Matsuura is analogous to MTDATA. The enclosed Declaration Under Rule 132 of Marina E. Kondakova compares the efficiency obtained using the TAPC

compound useful in the invention to the comparison MTDATA of Matsura and to conventional NPB. The test results show that TAPC provides an efficiency of almost three times that of MTDATA and twice that of NPB. This could not have been predicted from the cited references.

In view of the foregoing remarks and the enclosed Declaration, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the outstanding rejection and to pass the subject application to Allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. Kluegel', written over a horizontal line.

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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.

Declaration Under Rule 132